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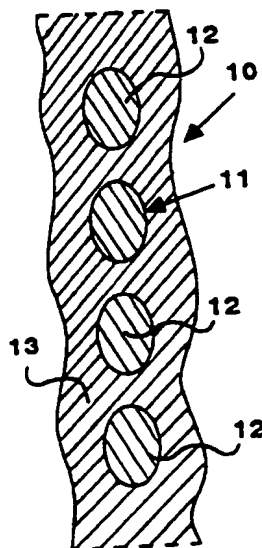
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(21) International Application Number: PCT/US90/02264 (22) International Filing Date: 25 April 1990 (25.04.90) (30) Priority data: 345,993 2 May 1989 (02.05.89) US (71) Applicant: GLOBE-UNION INC. [US/US]; 5757 North Green Bay Avenue, P.O. Box 591, Milwaukee, WI 53201-0591 (US). (72) Inventors: BULLOCK, Norma, K. ; N32 W22180 Shady Lane, Pewaukee, WI 53072 (US). KAO, Wen-Hong ; 5356 West Silverleaf Lane, Brown Deer, WI 53223 (US). (74) Agents: SMITH, Vance, A.; Foley & Lardner, 777 East Wisconsin Avenue, Milwaukee, WI 53202-5367 (US) et al.		(81) Designated States: AT (European patent), AU, BE (European patent), BR, CA, CH (European patent), DE (European patent), DK (European patent), ES (European patent), FR (European patent), GB (European patent), IT (European patent), JP, KR, LU (European patent), NL (European patent), SE (European patent). Published <i>With international search report.</i> <i>Before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of the receipt of amendments.</i>

(54) Title: CONDUCTIVE COMPONENTS CONTAINING CONDUCTIVE METAL OXIDE



(57) Abstract

A conductive component such as an electrode (10) contains an inorganic metal oxide additive. The additive is electrically conductive, stable in aqueous solutions of sulfuric acid, but does not participate in the electrode reaction. Suitable metal oxides include barium metaplumbate and other ceramic perovskite materials having similar properties. The conductive ceramic may also be used in electrodes for lead-acid batteries, including bipolar batteries, and in an electrode, particularly an anode (positive electrode), used in electrolytic processes.

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CONDUCTIVE COMPONENTS CONTAINING
CONDUCTIVE METAL OXIDE

TECHNICAL FIELD

This invention relates to conductive components
5 of the type used in an acid electrolyte, more particularly to an electrode for use in a sulfuric acid electrolyte as a lead-acid battery plate, for electro-synthesis and in other conductive battery components.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

10 Conventional lead-acid battery plates include a positive electrode (PbO_2 plate) and a negative electrode (Pb plate) immersed in a sulfuric acid electrolyte and having a separator interposed there-
15 between. A variety of conductive additives have been proposed for incorporation into the plates. Lead dioxide has been proposed as an additive for paste mixtures containing tetrabasic lead sulfate, as described in Reich, U.S. Patent No. 4,415,410, issued November 15, 1983. Lead dioxide has also been formed in battery
20 pastes by a reaction between lead monoxide and a persulfate salt (Reid, U.S. Patent No. 2,159,226, issued May 23, 1939) or with ozone (Parker, U.S. Patent No. 4,388,210, issued June 14, 1983, and Mahato et al., U.S. Patent No. 4,656,706, issued April 14, 1987).

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Lead dioxide enhances positive plate formation but provides no substantial advantages in the resulting battery because it participates in the positive plate reaction.

5 Carbon has been used in combination with plastic materials in electrodes for bipolar lead-acid batteries, as described in Biddick, U.S. Patent No. 4,098,967, issued July 4, 1978. Carbon, however, is not stable as a positive electrode material because it
10 tends to oxidize. Thus, bipolar electrodes utilizing carbon as the conductive filler are not generally satisfactory for long-term use.

Metal oxides including titanium and tin oxides have also been suggested as additives for lead-acid
15 battery plates. See, for example, Rowlette et al., U.S. Patent No. 4,547,443, issued October 15, 1985, and Hayfield, U.S. Patent No. 4,422,917, issued December 27, 1983. These additives have proven useful but fail to completely meet the need for a conductive additive
20 which is economical, enhances plate formation and also improves the properties of the resulting lead-acid battery.

The present invention involves the use of conductive ceramics which exist in a perovskite crystal
25 structure. The term "perovskites" as used herein refers to a large class of inorganic oxides which crystallize in a structure related to that of the mineral perovskite, CaTiO_3 . While the perovskite-type structure is ideally cubic, small distortions from cubic symmetry are common. Slight oxygen deficiencies up to about 5% are quite
30 common.

Conductive metal oxides have been used in a variety of applications, for example, in polymeric compositions for electrical components as described in
35 Penneck et al., U.S. Patent No. 4,470,898, issued September 11, 1984, and in corrosion-resistant coatings as described in Tada U.S. Patent No. 4,352,899, issued

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October 5, 1982. Superconductors resulting from solid solutions of BaPbO_3 and BaBiO_3 are also known. See Sleight, U.S. Patent No. 3,932,315, issued January 16, 1976, and Inagaki Japanese Patent Pub. 63-112423

5 (1988), which discloses compounds of the formula MPbO_3 , wherein M is Zn, Mn or Cd. Interest in such materials, however, has focused mainly on their superconductive properties.

Many patents describe the use of perovskite compounds such as barium metaplumbate (BaPbO_3) in electrical components such as semiconductors, capacitors, and resistors. See, for example, Nitta et al., U.S. Patent No. 3,374,185, issued March 19, 1968, Hiremuth, U.S. Patent No. 4,761,711, issued August 2, 15 1988, Japanese Patent Pub. 63-136507, and Chemical Abstracts 106:147845v, 109:65406a, 85:185653m, 79:46649c and 79:46650w. Louzos, U.S. Patent Nos. 3,898,100, issued August 5, 1975 and 3,901,730, issued August 26, 1975, describe the use of a wide variety of 20 inorganic oxygen compounds of the formula $\text{X}_a\text{Y}_b\text{O}_c$, generically including BaPbO_3 , for use in a cathode mix for solid electrolyte cells. Ruka U.S. Patent No. 4,562,124 describes solid metal oxide solutions of perovskite-like structure for use in air electrodes for 25 electrochemical cells.

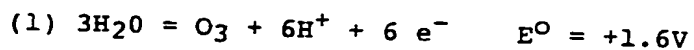
Some types of perovskite materials have also been generally proposed for use as electrode coatings for electrodes used in electrolytic processes. See, for example, Peterson, U.S. Patent No. 4,032,427, 30 issued June 28, 1977, describing a family of oxide bronze compounds, and Kudo et al. U.S. Patent No. 3,861,961, issued January 21, 1975. However, many perovskites are not stable in sulfuric acid, and there 35 remains a need for an electrode which is suitable for

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use in electrolytic processes conducted in sulfuric acid solutions, and which can be simply and inexpensively prepared.

The present invention further concerns electrodes for use in electrochemical processes. Many known electrolytic processes are conducted in a sulfuric acid environment, for example, processes for the synthesis of ozone, manganese dioxide, acetylene dicarboxylic acid, adiponitrile, tetramethyl lead, hexahydrocarbazole, α -methyldihydroindole, dihydrophthalic acid, and anthraquinone. The materials used to make electrodes for these processes have various drawbacks, such as expense and poor performance characteristics. For example, in the conventional synthesis of electrolytic manganese dioxide (EMD), the anode substrate used is either carbon, lead or titanium, with or without surface treatment. Each of these materials have limitations when used in such an anode. The quality of MnO_2 deposited on a carbon anode is usually not as good as that from a titanium anode. A lead anode is too soft, and lead impurities are detrimental to the performance of the manganese dioxide product. A titanium anode is sufficiently strong, but has problems with dissolution into sulfuric acid, passivation during deposition, and high cost. To overcome the passivation problem, sand blasting or coatings such as β - MnO_2 , RuO_2 are used. As an additional disadvantage, the Ti anode surface must be treated after only a few cycles of deposition and stripping.

The reaction for production of ozone from water at an anode is:



An oxygen evolution reaction competes with the ozone reaction:

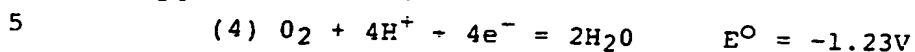


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At the cathode either of two reactions may be selected, namely hydrogen evolution:



or oxygen reduction:



Several electrolytic processes for producing ozone have been described in the art. In one such process, O_3 is evolved into a stream of water from the back of a porous PbO_2 anode in contact with a solid polymer (perfluorinated sulfonic, Nafion®, membrane) electrolyte (reaction 1).
10 Hydrogen evolution (reaction 3) is the cathodic reaction. See Stucki et al., Abstract No. 573, The Electrochemical Society, Extended Abstracts, Vol. 83-1, p. 866, San Francisco, May, 1983.

15 According to another known process, O_3 is evolved as a gas at a glassy carbon electrode in tetrafluoroboric acid (reaction 1). Lead dioxide cannot be used as an electrode material because it is not stable in tetrafluoroboric acid. The cathodic reaction is
20 oxygen reduction (reaction 4). See generally, Foller et al., Ozone: Science and Engineering, Vol. 6, pp. 29-36, 1984, and Foller et al., U.S. Patent Nos. 4,316,782, issued Feb. 23, 1982 and 4,541,989, issued Sept. 17, 1985.

25 Foller and Tobias (See J. Electrochem. Soc., Vol. 129, pp. 506-515 and 567-570, 1982) and Kotz and Stucki (J. Electroanal. Chem., Vol. 228, pp. 407-415, 1987) have shown that ozone can be produced at lead dioxide anodes in sulfuric acid solutions. The
30 efficiency of the process is low because oxygen evolution (reaction 2) competes with ozone production. Another problem is that the lead dioxide is not stable. Kotz and Stucki concluded that there is a need for a
35 conductive anode material with a high overpotential for the oxygen evolution reaction.

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The present invention provides electrodes used in lead-acid batteries and in electrolytic processes which can meet the foregoing needs.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

5 The invention provides conductive components, such as electrodes, containing or coated with an electrically conductive ceramic material, specifically a sulfuric acid-resistant, inorganic metal oxide generally having a perovskite structure. Electrodes
10 according to the invention include lead-acid battery electrodes, such as plates, tubular electrodes or bipolar electrodes, and electrodes for use in electrolytic processes. In a positive lead-acid battery plate of the invention, the conductive ceramic serves as an
15 additive which enhances the formation of a lead-acid battery plate. The conductive ceramic additive does not participate in the electrode reaction, for example, in the manner of lead dioxide in positive lead-acid battery plates. An electrode according to the invention
20 is especially suitable for use as the positive plate of a lead-acid battery in combination with a negative plate also containing the ceramic of the invention or carbon as the conductive additive. The electrode of the invention is also useful as the anode or cathode in an
25 electrolytic cell wherein the reaction is conducted in an aqueous sulfuric acid solution.

 According to further aspects of the invention, a bipolar electrode for use in a bipolar lead-acid battery includes a substrate and layers of
30 positive and negative active material disposed on opposite sides of the substrate. The substrate contains the foregoing conductive ceramic as a filler, and a polymeric binder. The invention further provides
35 an electrode, particularly an anode (positive electrode) for use in conducting electrolytic processes, particularly those conducted in sulfuric

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acid solutions, in several forms including a current collector coated with a conductive ceramic layer, or a solid conductive ceramic plate.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWING

5 The invention will be further described with reference to the accompanying drawing, wherein like numerals denote like elements, and:

 Figure 1 is a partial, cross-sectional view of a lead-acid battery plate according to the invention;

10 Figure 2 is a cross-sectional view of a tubular lead-acid battery electrode according to the invention;

 Figure 3 is a cross-sectional view of an undercoated electrode according to the invention;

15 Figure 4 is a cross-sectional view of a bipolar lead-acid battery electrode according to the invention;

 Figure 5 is a schematic diagram of an electrolytic apparatus according to the invention;

20 Figure 6 is a perspective, cut-away view of a lead-acid battery according to the invention; and

 Figure 7 is a graph plotting percent active material utilization versus cell voltage in volts indicating the reserve capacity of plates according to the invention and comparative plates, as described in
25 Example 4.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

 According to the invention, an electrically conductive ceramic selected from a class of inorganic
30 oxides generally having a perovskite structure are used in electrodes, especially in electrodes for use in sulfuric acid electrolytes. For such uses, the ceramic must first of all be conductive. Conductivity is essential to enhancing lead-acid battery plate
35 formation and for use as an electrode in electrolytic

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processes. For purposes of the present invention, "conductive" means a conductivity of at least about $0.1 \text{ ohm}^{-1} \cdot \text{cm}^{-1}$, preferably at least about $10 \text{ ohm}^{-1} \cdot \text{cm}^{-1}$.

Second, the ceramic should be stable in water and aqueous sulfuric acid solutions. For purposes of the present invention, "sulfuric acid-resistant" means stable in dilute aqueous sulfuric acid having specific gravities in the range of 1 to 1.4, as commonly used in lead-acid batteries, at temperatures in the range of about -40°C to 80°C . Stability in up to 12 molar sulfuric acid solution at such temperatures is preferred. If the ceramic is attacked by the acid electrolyte, the structure of the resulting plate will be adversely affected.

Third, the ceramic usually needs to be electrochemically inert, i.e., it should not participate in the electrochemical reaction occurring in the battery or electrolytic process. Absent this characteristic, the ceramic has no lasting effects in the battery, or is consumed as part of the electrolytic process.

Finally, the ceramic should have a relatively large overvoltage for oxygen evolution if it is to be used as an anode in electrochemical reactions to be carried out in aqueous sulfuric acid solutions. Overvoltage refers generally to a voltage range which can be applied to a substance used as an electrode in such a solution without causing side reactions with the solvent, such as the reduction of water to evolve hydrogen or the oxidation of water to evolve oxygen. A large overvoltage allows a variety of electrochemical reactions to be conducted at more rapid reaction rates without undesirable side reactions.

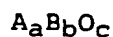
When used in a positive electrode in a lead-acid battery, the conductive ceramic according to the invention preferably has an oxygen overpotential about the same as or greater than lead dioxide under like

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conditions, particularly when used in a lead-acid battery wherein the sulfuric acid electrolyte has a specific gravity in the range of about 1.001 to 1.4 at a temperature in the range of from about 20°C to 80°C, especially -40°C to 80°C. When used in a negative electrode in a lead-acid battery, the conductive ceramic according to the invention preferably has a hydrogen overpotential about the same as or greater than lead under like conditions, particularly when used in a lead-acid battery wherein the sulfuric acid electrolyte has a specific gravity in the range of about 1.001 to 1.4 at a temperature in the range of from about 20°C to 80°C, especially -40°C to 80°C. In other words, the conductive ceramic preferably has an oxygen overpotential not less than the overpotential of the positive electrode reaction, and/or a hydrogen overpotential not less than the overpotential of the negative electrode reaction, at an acid concentration and temperature within the foregoing ranges.

Few inorganic oxides have all of the foregoing characteristics. Most perovskite materials are either non- or semi-conductive, or are not stable in sulfuric acid. For example, BaBiO_3 and BaSnO_3 are non-conductive. SnPbO_3 is conductive, but has limited stability in sulfuric acid solutions.

Accordingly, preferred conductive ceramics according to the invention are made of one or more compounds of formula:



wherein A is Sr, Ba, Zn, Cd, Ra or a combination thereof, B is Zr, Sn, or Pb, and $0.5 \leq a \leq 1$, $0.5 \leq b \leq 1$, and $2 \leq c \leq 3$, optionally containing small amounts of other elements such as Bi, Ag, K, Li, Ti, Nb, Al, Cr, Mn, Mg or Ca, and the resulting compound is substantially stable in sulfuric acid, has a conductivity of at least about $0.1 \text{ ohm}^{-1} \cdot \text{cm}^{-1}$, and can be used as an electrode in an aqueous sulfuric acid

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solution without generating excessive oxygen when used in a positive electrode, or, without reacting to generate excessive hydrogen if used as a negative electrode. A subclass of compounds wherein $B=Pb$, $a=1$ and $c=3$ is especially preferred. Most preferred is substantially pure barium metaplumbate, $BaPbO_3$. Other compounds useful in varying degrees as the ceramics according to the invention include $ZnSnO_3$, $CdSnO_3$, $ZnPbO_3$, $CdPbO_3$, Cd_2PbO_4 ($CdPb_{0.5}O_2$) and $CdPb_2O_5$ ($Cd_{0.5}Pb_{2.5}O_5$). Although barium metaplumbate and closely similar compounds used in the present invention all exist in the perovskite crystal structure, it has not been established that such a crystal structure is essential for purposes of the present invention.

Such compounds may contain relatively high levels of impurities and still prove useful for purposes of the present invention. Thus, equivalents of the foregoing compounds can include, for example, compounds of the formula:

$$M_{(1-x)}Y_{(x+z)}Pb_{(1-z)}O_3$$
wherein M is Ba , Zn , Cd or Ra , Y is Bi or Sr , x and z , which may be the same or different, are in the range of from about 0 to 0.35, the sum of x and z is not greater than about 0.5. Substantially pure barium metaplumbate performs better than composites containing Sr or Bi because composites incorporating strontium or bismuth therein show progressively decreasing stability in sulfuric acid related to the amount of Sr or Bi present.

Barium metaplumbate shows excellent stability in sulfuric acid, but is unstable in other common acids, including nitric, hydrochloric, and acetic acids. In alkaline solution, $BaPbO_3$ is sparingly soluble and can form a hydroxide, for example, $BaPb(OH)_6$. Its use is thus limited to acid electrolytes in which it is stable, and neutral electrolytes. Barium metaplumbate also has a high

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oxygen overpotential and a high hydrogen overpotential when employed in conventional lead-acid batteries. In particular, it has an oxygen overpotential about the same as or higher than that of PbO_2 under typical lead-acid battery conditions. It is thus especially suited for use in positive battery plates. In the negative battery plate, barium metaplumbate has been found to have a higher hydrogen overpotential than lead under typical lead-acid battery conditions.

Lead-acid battery electrodes are commonly made by applying a paste containing lead compounds to a lead grid. The conductive ceramic additive of the invention may be incorporated directly into positive or negative lead-acid battery paste mixtures. In such pastes, the amount of the conductive additive according to the invention, based on the total solids and assuming 100% purity, is generally in the range of from about 0.01 to 50 wt.%, preferably about 0.05 to 8 wt.% for positive plates. Formation enhancement effects level out at about 8 wt.%; at concentrations less than 0.1%, the improvement in formation becomes minimal.

The conductive ceramic of the invention is conveniently added to the paste mixture in powder form. The particle size of the conductive ceramic powder used to make a paste according to the invention is not critical, but the particles should generally be sufficiently small to allow the conductive ceramic to be evenly distributed throughout the paste and in the resulting layer of positive active material. Conductive ceramic particles ground to an average particle size (diameter) in the range of from about 0.1 to 40 microns have proven useful for purposes of the present invention. The conductive ceramic can also be used in other forms, for example, as a coating for fibers or as a composite material.

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As the examples below demonstrate, it is not usually necessary that the conductive ceramic additive according to the invention for use in lead-acid battery plates be of high purity. Impurities such as unreacted starting materials may be present. However, the purity of the ceramic should be taken into account when determining the amount of the ceramic used. Further, some impurities, such as BaSO_4 and SrSO_4 , can reduce cycle life of the battery. It is thus preferred that the conductive ceramic for use in making electrodes according to the invention contain no more than about 10 percent by weight Ba or Sr salts which can react to form barium or strontium sulfate.

Standard paste ingredients, including lead oxide (PbO , Pb_3O_4 , etc.), sulfuric acid, water and various well-known additives, such as fibers and expanders, may be used in conventional amounts. A solid mixture for making a battery paste according to the invention may contain, as solids, up to 0.5 wt.%, especially 0.05 to 0.4 wt.% fiber, up to 3 wt.%, especially 0.5 to about 2.1 wt.% expander (negative plate only; 0% for positive plates), 0.01 to 50 wt.% of the conductive ceramic according to the present invention, and the balance lead oxide(s), including any free lead present in the lead oxide. Preferably, these ranges are 0.05 to 0.4 wt.% fiber, 0.5 to about 2.1 wt.% expander (negative plate only; 0% for positive plates), 0.05 to 8 wt.% of the conductive ceramic according to the invention, and the balance lead oxides.

Fibers are used in both positive and negative paste mixes as a binder to improve the handling characteristics of the battery plates after pasting. Suitable fibers include fiberglass, tin or tin dioxide-coated fiberglass, carbon fibers, synthetic plastic fibers such as modacrylic fibers, and mixtures thereof. Such fibers typically have a fineness of about 2 to 4

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denier and lengths in the range of 0.15 to 0.35 cm. Specific gravity of modacrylic fibers useful in pastes according to the invention is in the range of about 1.2 to 1.5 gm/cc. Suitable expanders include
5 carbon black (also a colorant), lignins or their synthetic equivalents, barium sulfate, and mixtures thereof.

In one embodiment of a lead-acid battery according to the invention, the positive electrode
10 contains a conductive ceramic according to the invention and the negative electrode does not. However, negative plate formation poses problems if the lead oxide used to make the paste has a very low free lead content, i.e. less than about 0.2 wt. % of the
15 lead oxide. This problem can be remedied by incorporating therein an amount of high surface area carbon effective to enhance the formation process without adversely affecting battery performance. For this purpose, from about 0.05 to 0.5 wt. %, especially
20 0.1 to 0.2 wt. % of carbon based on the total solids present may be incorporated into the negative paste mixture. The foregoing amounts are in addition to any carbon already present in the expander mixture.

A typical paste mixture according to the
25 invention contains (1) a lead sulfate compound selected from lead sulfate, and mono-, tri- or tetrabasic lead sulfate, (2) a lead oxide compound selected from o-PbO, t-PbO, and Pb₃O₄, (3) an amount of the conductive ceramic material according to the invention sufficient
30 to enhance the formability and/or other properties of the resulting plate, (4) water in an amount effective to provide a flowable paste, and optionally (5) other additives such as carbon, fiber and expander. A
35 preferred battery paste for making positive plates according to the invention contains, as solids and after a portion of the initial lead monoxide has reacted with sulfuric acid to form lead sulfate(s),

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about 55-60 wt. % lead sulfate or basic lead sulfate(s), 40-44 wt. % PbO, and 0.05-8 wt.% of the conductive ceramic additive according to the invention, optionally also including and 0.001-0.002 wt.% fiber.
5 The water content of such a paste is in the range of, about 0.15-0.2 ml/gm of solids.

Battery plates used in lead-acid batteries according to the invention are made by any well-known process, for example, by applying the foregoing paste
10 to the surface of a battery plate and forming the paste into an active material. In general, the paste is made by adding sulfuric acid and water to lead oxide to form lead sulfate or basic lead sulfate compounds in a mixture with excess unreacted lead oxide, optionally containing
15 free lead, lead dioxide, and other conventional additives. This may be done by first weighing out a predetermined amount of lead oxide into a weigh hopper and dumping the lead oxide into a batch mixer, such as a mulling mixer. Dry additives such as fiber, expander and the
20 conductive ceramic according to the invention are directly added into the mixer. The resulting mixture is dry mixed for several minutes so that the additives are dispersed throughout the oxide. Water is then added as needed to make a paste of the desired consistency.
25 Excessively moist or dry paste render pasting impossible. The wet mixture is mixed for a short time to wet out the lead oxide. Sulfuric acid is then added as mixing continues until the temperature peaks at about 65°C and then drops to the range of 43-49°C. The acid is added
30 gradually to prevent the paste from overheating. The resulting paste is then cooled by evaporation of water and conduction to the mixer. Such a lead-acid battery paste is generally made in a batch reactor, although
35 continuous processes have been proposed and could be used.

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Referring to Figure 1, an electrode (positive plate) 10 of the invention is made by the conventional process of applying the foregoing paste to a flat grid 11 comprising grid elements 12 made of a lead alloy, such as lead-antimony or lead-calcium. The conductive ceramic according to the invention is incorporated in the paste in the form of fine, uniformly distributed particles. The plate is then, if necessary, flash-dried and cured. The plate is then formed (charged) to obtain a layer of active material 13 containing the conductive ceramic of the invention homogenously dispersed therein. Formation may be carried out either before or after the plate is assembled into a battery casing together with a negative plate, a separator, and the electrolyte.

Another method of making a positive battery plate, commonly called the tubular plate process, is used in the manufacture of traction and stationary batteries. In this process, tubes are constructed from woven, braided or felt polyester, glass, or other sulfuric acid and oxygen-resistant fibers. The tubes are shaped in a suitable solution under thermal treatment. The current collector, commonly called the spine, is a hard lead rod centered in each tube by, for example, star protrusions. The spine is typically made by casting molten lead under high pressure. The tubes are pulled over the spines and then filled with leady oxide materials such as t-PbO and o-PbO mixed with Pb_3O_4 in either a powder or slurry form. The oxide mixture is vibrated to settle it into a more compact form inside the tube.

Following the tube filling process, the tubular plate is immersed in sulfuric acid solution for several days. During this process, lead sulfate and basic lead sulfates form and Pb_3O_4 decomposes to lead sulfate materials and PbO_2 , thus enhancing the conductivity of the paste. The use of Pb_3O_4 thus

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improves the efficiency of the formation process by forming PbO_2 . In a tubular electrode according to the invention, the conductive ceramic of the invention is incorporated into the oxide mixture, reducing or
5 eliminating the need to add Pb_3O_4 .

Figure 2 illustrates a tubular electrode 20 of the invention made according to the foregoing process for use in a lead-acid battery. Electrode 20 includes a central current collector rod 21, a tubular sheath of
10 fabric mesh 22, and annular layer of active material 23 interposed between collector 21 and mesh 22. Active layer 23 contains the conductive ceramic material according to the invention. An electrode of this type need not be symmetrical, and can include a series of
15 spaced collectors 21.

Referring to Figure 6, the foregoing electrode plates are combined with several other components to make the a lead-acid battery 60. Battery 60 according to the invention includes a conventional casing 67 which
20 houses two or more cells defined by a partition 61. Each cell includes a positive lead dioxide electrode 62 containing the conductive ceramic according to the invention, a negative lead electrode 63, a separator 64 interposed between the electrodes, and an aqueous
25 sulfuric acid electrolyte in which the electrodes and separator are immersed. Electrodes 62, 63 each comprise lead grids 65 having active material 66 deposited thereon. The casing, separator, negative electrode (plate) and the electrolyte may be of conventional design
30 and need not be described in detail. See, for example, Biagetti, U.S. Patent No. 3,765,943, issued October 16, 1973. The electrolyte may be a liquid, or may be gelled or immobilized by absorption in the separator.

35 The conductive ceramic according to the invention can also be applied as a non-corrosive protective coating to battery components other than electrodes, such as current collectors made of copper,

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lead, aluminum, or other metals, and also spines, posts, strips, tabs, cast-on straps, intercell connectors, end plates, and any other standard current-carrying components for a lead-acid battery. The coating can be applied either as the solid ceramic (by sintering or vacuum sputtering) or as a paint or filled polymer. Such a paint may, for example, comprise particles of conductive ceramic dispersed in an adhesive, such as epoxy, or a polymer such as polyethylene, polypropylene, or polyethylene terephthalate. BaPbO₃ coating can be carried out by DC diode or DC triode sputtering techniques, or by evaporation deposition. Reactive sputtering is another method for depositing a BaPbO₃ coating in which a Ba/Pb alloy of 1:1 molar ratio is used as the target and O₂ as the sputtering gas. By properly adjusting the sputtering parameters, BaPbO₃ is formed during the process and then deposited onto the substrate.

Referring to Figure 3, a hot pressing method according to the invention can also be used to prepare a coated electrode 30. According to this method, a layer of conductive ceramic powder, e.g. BaPbO₃, is placed in a chase and hot-pressed by a platen heated to about 800-1000°C to form a sintered BaPbO₃ layer. A sheet of lead is then placed in the chase over the ceramic layer and hot-pressed to melt the lead, or molten lead may be poured over the ceramic layer, to form a bilayered plate upon cooling. Two such bilayered plates may then be placed in the chase with the lead layers of each plate in face-to-face contact, and hot-pressed or soldered together to form a trilayered plate having surface layers 31 of ceramic over with a layer 32 of lead (or lead alloy) interposed therebetween. In the alternative, the second layer 31 may simply be formed by a third hot-pressing step directly over the first-formed lead layer. A frame 33 of plastic such as polyethylene may be secured about

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the edges of the plate to protect exposed edges of lead layer 32. The resulting electrode is suitable for use in electrolytic processes.

To make a positive plate for a lead-acid battery, layers 34 of positive active material may then be pasted over layers 31. Layers 31 thereby protect the underlying lead layer (plate) 32 from corrosion. In the alternative, an electrode as shown in Figure 3 may be made by simply applying an adhesive paint containing the conductive ceramic directly over a lead plate, grid, or the like, and then applying the active material thereover.

The conductive ceramic according to the invention can also be used as a filler material in a bipolar electrode substrate for a bipolar lead-acid battery, for example, of the type described in Biddick, U.S. Patent No. 4,098,967 or Poe U.S. Patent No. 3,795,543.

Referring to Figure 4, a bipolar electrode of the invention generally comprises a substrate (plate) 41 made of a sulfuric acid-resistant plastic matrix in which fine particles of the conductive ceramic are dispersed. Layers 42, 43 of positive and negative active lead materials, respectively, are formed on opposite sides of substrate 41. The average particle size of the particles used in substrate 41 is generally in the range of about 0.1 to 5 μm . For purposes of the present invention, polyethylene, polypropylene, PET and similar plastics having suitable strength and resistance to sulfuric acid can be used. In particular, a preferred polyethylene according to the invention has a molecular weight of from 200,000 to 300,000, a peak melting point of about 135°C or higher, and a strength of from 3000 to 5000 psi. Such PE

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plastic also typically has a conductivity of about 10^{-16} ohm⁻¹.cm⁻¹, a density of about 0.96 g/cm³, and an elastic modulus of about 50,000-80,000 psi.

In a bipolar battery according to the invention, the carbon filler described in the Biddick et al. patent is replaced with the conductive ceramic according to the invention in comparable amounts, for example 20 to 95 % by volume, particularly about 45 to 60 % by volume in the bipolar electrode. Otherwise, a bipolar battery of like configuration to Biddick et al., including a stack of bipolar electrodes coated on opposite sides with positive and negative lead-acid active materials and having separators interposed therebetween, may be constructed according to the present invention. The conductive ceramic accordingly can avoid the drawbacks of carbon as a conductivity additive for a bipolar electrode. For example, a large amount of carbon must be used to obtain the desired level of conductivity, but this can make the resulting material too porous for use as a bipolar electrode substrate. Carbon also has poor stability in sulfuric acid electrolyte when used in a positive electrode.

The utility of electrodes according to the invention is not limited to lead-acid batteries. For example, an electrode for use in electrolytic synthesis according to the invention generally comprises a conductive substrate coated with a conductive ceramic material, such as barium metaplumbate. Figure 3, with layers 34 removed, illustrates such an electrode.

Figure 5 exemplifies an electrolytic system according to the invention. An anode 53 is immersed into a tank or similar container 51 of an acid solution 52 containing the reactant(s) for the desired reaction, together with a counterelectrode (cathode) 54 made of lead, lead dioxide, carbon, a noble metal, or a similar material. A voltage is applied by suitable means 55, such as a battery, DC power supply, or the like, so

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that the desired product forms at the anode as a solid, liquid, gas or dissolved substance. If the product deposits on the anode as a solid, the anode is removed from the acid, then preferably washed and dried. The product is then stripped from the anode surface.

Conductive ceramics according to the invention, such as barium metaplumbate, are stable in sulfuric acid and relatively easy and inexpensive to prepare. Thus, by coating a conductive substrate made of metal, ceramic, or carbon with a mixture of barium and lead oxides (or their equivalents) followed by calcination in an oxygen environment at a high temperature, a barium metaplumbate electrode can be formed for use in electrolytic processes.

Alternatively, barium metaplumbate may be embedded in an inert, conductive or nonconductive matrix, such as a polymer (e.g. polyethylene, polypropylene, PET) or carbon (graphite, carbon black, Ketjenblack) to form the anode. A solid ceramic electrode can also be made by sintering conductive ceramic powder according to the invention to form a plate. The advantages of using a conductive ceramic anode according to the invention include reduced cost and extended anode service life.

According to one example of an electrolytic process according to the invention, electrolytic manganese dioxide (EMD) is produced by electrochemically depositing MnO_2 onto an inert anode in a bath containing MnSO_4 and sulfuric acid at a high temperature, e.g. at least 60°C . As another example, a conductive ceramic anode according to the invention can be used in any of several known processes for the production of ozone. Conductive ceramics according to the invention can satisfy the criteria proposed by Kotz and Stucki, as discussed above.

Barium metaplumbate is stable in sulfuric acid, is as conductive as lead dioxide, has a high oxygen overpotential, and is easy to prepare. Thus, an anode

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according to the invention can be used as an anode material to increase the current efficiency in ozone production.

Barium metaplumbate can be directly
5 substituted for the lead dioxide in the method of Stucki et al. cited above, or used in a further process as follows. A conductive anode containing barium metaplumbate is immersed in aqueous sulfuric acid (or
10 another electrolyte in which barium metaplumbate is stable) at temperatures in a preferred range from about 0° to 30°C. The cathode, made of a conductive material such as platinum, carbon or nickel, is used to evolve hydrogen, which is removed. A stream of water flows
15 past the anode to dissolve and collect the ozone formed. An expensive solid polymer electrolyte, such as polyethylene oxide, is not required in this process because barium metaplumbate is stable in sulfuric acid. Acid electrolytes are lower in cost and more conductive
20 than solid polymer electrolytes. Low temperature operation is not required and high current densities can be obtained.

The hydrogen which is formed by the cell reaction is a useful byproduct. For example, it can be
25 fed into a fuel cell or a nickel-hydrogen cell to produce electricity, or used as a reactant in another chemical or electrochemical process. In a typical complete system, the ozone produced is used, for example, for treatment of a cooling tower, or a swimming or decorative pool, to oxidize bacteria and organic materials. The
30 hydrogen is fed to a hydrogen fuel cell used to power the lights or water heater of the same installation.

Conductive ceramic electrodes according to the invention may also be used in other known
35 electrolytic processes which are conducted in a sulfuric acid environment using a lead or lead oxide electrode. Such processes include the synthesis of acetylene dicarboxylic acid from 2-butyne-1,4-diol

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using a lead dioxide anode, adiponitrile from acrylonitrile using a lead cathode, hexahydrocarbazole from tetrahydrocarbazole using a lead cathode, α -methyldihydroindole from α -methylindole using a lead cathode, dihydrophthalic acid from phthalic anhydride using a lead cathode, piperidine from pyridine using a lead cathode, and anthraquinone from anthracene using a lead dioxide anode. Electrodes for use in electrolytic processes in other solutions in which the conductive ceramic of the invention is stable may also be prepared.

Several embodiments of the invention are hereafter illustrated in the following experimental examples:

15

EXAMPLE 1

Equimolar amounts of $\text{Ba}(\text{NO}_3)_2$ and PbO were mixed together and then heated without prior compression in a crucible furnace at 750°C into an oxygen stream for 5 hours. Gaseous NO_2 evolved during the reaction is purged through a 40% KOH aqueous solution. The resulting BaPbO_3 removed from the furnace had a resistivity of about $1 \text{ m}\Omega\cdot\text{cm}$ and a purity of about 57% by weight, the balance being Ba_2PbO_4 , PbO , BaO and $\text{Ba}(\text{NO}_3)_2$. The product containing BaPbO_3 was then ground to a powder that passed through a 325 mesh screen.

A control paste (100 grams) was prepared by combining the following ingredients:

o-PbO (powder, no free lead)	78.0 gm
Sulfuric acid, specific gravity 1.325	6.6 ml
Modacrylic fibers, 1/16" long, 1.3 gm/cc	0.05 gm
Water	12.8 ml

The sulfuric acid used contained about 42-43% by weight acid, the balance being water. The solids were premixed. The acid was then added to the dry mixture and thoroughly

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mixed therein to cause the sulfate reaction to proceed. The water was added last, and the mixture was again mixed to form a uniform paste. A paste according to the invention was prepared in the same manner, except
5 that 7.8 gm (about 10 wt.% based on the solids) of the BaPbO₃ powder prepared above was added to the mixture.

The control and test pastes were uniformly coated on respective conventional lead-calcium alloy electrode grids of dimensions 6 by 4 by 0.13 cm to a
10 thickness of about 0.1 to 0.15 cm, and allowed to dry by standing at room temperature over night. The resulting grids (7 controls and 7 plates according to the invention) contained about 11-13 grams of active material.

15 The grids were immersed in 150 ml of 1.185 specific gravity (SG) aqueous sulfuric acid in a standard lead-acid battery including a pair of negative plates and a polypropylene separator, so that the positive plate was sandwiched between the two negative plates
20 and separated therefrom by the separator, which was folded over both sides of the negative plate. An Hg/Hg₂SO₄ reference electrode was also immersed in the acid electrolyte to one side of the test element. A current of 750 mA, which amounted to 17-18 mA/cm² when
25 both sides of the positive grid were included, was applied to effect formation of the plates. Formation was continued for 8 hours. At the end of the 8-hour test period, the control plates were less than 20% formed. The plates according to the invention, on the
30 other hand, were nearly completely formed after about 6.5 hours.

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EXAMPLE 2

The procedure of Example 1 was repeated, except that the control paste was prepared by combining the following ingredients:

5	o-PbO (powder, no free lead)	440.0 gm
	3PbO.PbSO ₄ .H ₂ O	383.0 gm
	Modacrylic fibers, 1/16" long, 1.3 gm/cc	0.91 gm
	Water	180.0 ml

10 A paste according to the invention was then prepared by adding about 10 wt.% of the BaPbO₃ product to the control mixture, as described in Example 1. Formation was continued for 5 hours under the same conditions as employed in Example 1, except that the current density applied was 28-29 mA/cm². At the end of the test period, 15 the control plates were less than 15% formed. The plates according to the invention, on the other hand, were nearly completely formed after about 3.5 hours.

EXAMPLE 3

20 The procedure of Example 1 was repeated, except that the control paste was prepared by combining the following ingredients:

	o-PbO (powder, no free lead)	409.0 gm
	4PbO.PbSO ₄	591.0 gm
	Modacrylic fibers, 1/16" long, 1.3 gm/cc	1.1 gm
25	Water	180.0 ml

A paste according to the invention was then prepared by adding about 10 wt.% of the BaPbO₃ product to the control mixture, as described in Example 1. Formation was continued for 5 hours under the same conditions as employed in Example 2. At the end of the test period, 30 the control plates were less than 15% formed. The plates

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according to the invention, on the other hand, were nearly completely formed after about 4 hours.

EXAMPLE 4

The capacities of plates prepared in Examples 1-3 were measured according to the following procedure. The plates were discharged in 1.265 SG aqueous sulfuric acid at a constant current of 580 mA, which gave a current density of $13.3 \text{ mA}\cdot\text{cm}^2$. Figure 7 sets forth the results, wherein percentage of active material utilization is plotted against cell voltage. The active material utilization percentage (x-axis) is determined by dividing the experimentally determined capacity with the theoretical maximum capacity for the total amount of active material present. The capacity was determined by a computer connected to a Bitrode cyclor as the current multiplied by time. Curves A-F represent the plates of Examples 1-3 as follows:

Curve	Example	Plate Paste Composition
A	1, control	o-PbO
B	2, control	o-PbO, tribasic lead sulfate (LS)
C	3, control	o-PbO, tetrabasic LS
D	1, invention	o-PbO, BaPbO ₃
E	2, invention	o-PbO, tribasic LS, BaPbO ₃
F	3, invention	o-PbO, tetrabasic LS, BaPbO ₃

The cutoff voltage was set between 1.5-1.75 V, except that a 0 V cutoff voltage was employed for plate B.

The results show that the conductive barium metaplumbate additive enhanced the reserve capacities of all of the plates. A particularly large improvement was observed for the plate according to the invention made according to Example 1.

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EXAMPLE 5Deep Discharge/Current Acceptance Test

Current acceptance tests were conducted on two deeply discharged lead-acid test cells, one having positive plates containing barium metaplumbate and one control cell without barium metaplumbate. Current acceptance tests measure the rechargeability of deeply discharged battery plates. The current acceptance of deeply discharged batteries can be limited by the reduced conductivity of the heavily sulfated positive plate material. This test demonstrates that an inert conductive additive such as BaPbO_3 can improve the conductivity and subsequent current acceptance of deeply discharged positive plates.

The positive test plates were hand-pasted using a conventional paste mix made by the addition of 1.325 SG sulfuric acid to a water based mixture of ball mill leady oxide and 0.1 wt.% modacrylic plastic pasting fibers. The paste mix according to the invention, unlike the control mix, also contained 10 wt.% BaPbO_3 additive in the form of a preground, 325 mesh powder. The pasted plates were cured for 24 hours in 95% humidity at 120°F. The plates were then dried in air at room temperature for two days prior to their assembly into 7 positive/8 negative plate cells. Conventional cured negative plates were used in all cells. The assembled cells were then high rate formed at 165 amp-hours per pound of positive active material in 1.245 SG sulfuric acid.

Positive and negative plates were then taken from the formed full size cells to construct 1 positive/2 negative plate test cells which contained 130 ml of 1.265 SG sulfuric acid. These test cells were subjected to a standard test sequence of 2 cold crank tests alternately with 3 reserve capacity tests prior to the current acceptance tests described below.

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The cells were then discharged for about 20 hours at approximately 2.8 amps per pound of positive material to a cutoff voltage of 1.5 volts per cell. Discharge of the cells was then continued by attaching
5 a 2 ohm resistor across each cell. The resistors were left in place for 5 days, and then removed. The acid specific gravity in both cells was adjusted to 1.075 by dilution with water. The cells were then allowed to sit at open circuit for 5 more days.

10 The deeply discharged cells were then subjected to a constant voltage current acceptance test at 2.67 volts per cell. The cell having positive plates containing BaPbO_3 took only about 2 minutes to accept 10 amps of current, while the control cell took
15 approximately 4 minutes to accept 10 amps of current. The greater rate of current acceptance by the cell containing BaPbO_3 confirms the greater rechargeability of deeply discharged positive plates according to the invention.

20 Visual observation of the formation process for positive plates according to the invention confirms that the conductive ceramic (BaPbO_3) forms a non-reactive, conductive, vein-like network in the active lead material. This network remains intact
25 after formation, providing the enhanced deep discharge effects evidenced by this example. Lead dioxide, by contrast, provides no such advantage because it participates in the positive electrode reaction, i.e. is converted to lead sulfate when the battery is
30 discharged.

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EXAMPLE 6Effect of Conductive Ceramic Content

A series of grids were pasted according to the procedure of Example 1 from O-PbO , except that the amount of BaPbO_3 added was varied to determine the effect of conductive ceramic content on active material utilization. Levels of 0, 0.1, 0.5, 1, 5 and 10 percent were employed to prepare otherwise identical plates. These plates were immersed in 1.185 SG sulfuric acid, and formed at 200 Amp-hours/lb for 8 hours. Initial capacity at 0.58 Amp was measured, and the utilization of PbO_2 was calculated. The results indicated that the improvement in active material utilization leveled out between 8-10 wt.% of barium metaplumbate at an active material utilization of about 45%.

EXAMPLE 7A. Synthesis of Barium Metaplumbate

A 1:1 molar ratio of BaCO_3 and PbO were mixed in a jar on a vibratory mixer for 15 minutes. The mixture was then sintered in a crucible furnace at 1000°F for 5 hours in air. The sintered material was pulverized and sieved through a 325 mesh screen, then 75 g of the ground and sieved material was placed in a ball mill with about 100 ml methanol and milled for 16 hours. The resulting slurry was dried, and the dried cake was again pulverized and sieved through a 325 mesh screen to yield a powdered conductive ceramic according to the invention.

B. Preparation of a Bipolar Electrode Substrate

A 150 ml beaker was placed on a 370°C hot plate, covered with a watchglass, and allowed to heat up. 2 gm of polyethylene (melting index=45) were added to the beaker and allowed to melt. Enough filler was added to yield the desired concentration (e.g., 2 gm polyethylene with about 26.3 gm BaPbO_3 from part A).

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The mixture was rubbed, mixed, and kneaded with a broadbladed steel spatula until a consistent mass was obtained. The mass was placed into the mold (preheated to 370°C on a hotplate) and pressure was slowly applied with a Carver Press until the material flowed from the vent (between 5,000 and 10,000 psi). The mold was cooled while in the press with water circulated through the platens. The resulting anode contained about 55% by volume powdered BaPbO₃ in polyethylene. The resulting sheet is suitable for use as the substrate for a bipolar electrode in a bipolar lead-acid battery, and as an anode for the synthesis of manganese dioxide.

C. Electrolytic Synthesis of MnO₂

Electrolytic manganese dioxide was deposited on the anode prepared in part B from a solution of manganese sulfate and sulfuric acid. The size of the anode was 3.8 x 2.55 x 0.4 cm. From top to bottom, the resistance, measured using a voltmeter, was 30 ohms. The top portion of the electrode was mechanically contacted to a double string of platinum wire wound around the electrode. The cathode was a Pt spiral electrode, and the reference was an Ag/Ag⁺ electrode. The electrodes were inserted in 120 ml of an aqueous solution containing 1M MnSO₄ and 0.5M H₂SO₄ at a temperature of 94 ± 2°C. The anode surface exposed to the electrolyte was about 12.2 cm². The open circuit voltage of the anode was +0.562V vs. the reference.

A current of 60 mAmp (about 5 mAmp/cm²), corresponding to an equivalent deposition rate of 97 mg/hr., was applied to the cell. The initial voltage of the anode was 1.6 versus the reference electrode without stirring, but this dropped to 0.6-0.8V when the solution was stirred. The total cell voltage was a constant 3.35V. Assuming an anodic resistance of 15 ohms, an IR drop of 0.9V was calculated, and this reduced the actual cell voltage to about 2.45V. The

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deposition was continued for 24 hours to theoretically yield 2.3 g of electrolytic manganese dioxide.

After the deposition, the anode was removed from the solution, washed with deionized water and dried in an oven. The weight of electrolytic manganese dioxide recovered was 1.2g. This was determined by subtracting the final plate weight of 22.9g from the initial plate weight of 21.7g. The calculated yield may be lower than actual yield due to corrosion of the top portion of the electrode which was not immersed in the electrolyte. This material appeared to erode, which would have resulted in a lower weight for the final electrode. Based on the condition of the electrolyte after the deposition and the appearance of the electrolytic manganese dioxide surface, the current efficiency was probably close to 100%. The electrolytic manganese dioxide surface was very smooth and the thickness of the deposit was homogeneous. If the current efficiency had been lower than 90%, gas holes would have been observed in the manganese dioxide surface. The results of this example demonstrate that an electrode according to the invention performs well when employed for the electrolytic production of manganese dioxide.

EXAMPLE 8

Electrolytic Synthesis of Ozone

A cell was constructed using 3 electrodes (anode, cathode, reference) in a 200 ml beaker containing about 100 ml of sulfuric acid of specific gravity 1.185 (about 3 molar) at room temperature. The anode was a polyethylene sheet filled with 60 volume % barium metaplumbate powder which had been sieved through a 325 mesh screen. This powder was determined to contain about 57% barium metaplumbate, with the impurities being primarily lead monoxide.

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The electrode had a higher resistance than is desirable due to the large amount of semiconductive PbO in the powder. The anodic area exposed to the electrolyte was about 13 cm². A platinum wire was used as the counter electrode and the reference was a standard calomel electrode. A constant 2 Amp current was applied to the cell for about 40 minutes, at which time the electrode melted near the top due to heating caused by the high resistance. During the process, 400 ml of gas was collected by water displacement. The gas was diluted into a 1000 ml flask. The ozone content in the gas was about 20 ppm, which is equivalent to about 50 µg. This example illustrates the need to employ substantially pure conductive ceramic according to the invention to avoid excessive resistance in the anode for ozone synthesis.

EXAMPLE 9

BaPbO₃ Sputter Deposition

Approximately 80 grams of BaPbO₃ powder prepared as described in Example 7 above from a mixture of BaCO₃ and PbO is ball-milled and passed through a 325 mesh screen. The powder is pressed into a 2" disk in a steel die at a pressure of 15,000 psi. The disk is sintered in air at 1000°C for 1 hour. The resulting pellet is 1/4" thick with a porosity of approximately 30%.

A thin coating of BaPbO₃ is deposited on a substrate by the plasma discharge sputter coating process in which a RF (radiofrequency) planar magnetron sputtering system is used. During the process, the BaPbO₃ target is placed into a vacuum chamber which is evacuated and backfilled with argon to a pressure to sustain a plasma discharge. A negative bias is applied to the target so that it is bombarded by the positive ions from the plasma. Molecules of BaPbO₃ are ejected from the surface by this bombardment and intercepted by

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the substrate which is positioned below the target. The substrate is made of any suitable substance, such as aluminum, copper, or any solid substance which is non-reactive with the plasma. Molecules reaching the substrate condense into a thin coating on the surface. A deposition rate of several nanometers per second is typical for a sputtering RF power of several hundred watts. The resulting thin-film coated plate is suitable for use as a battery component or electrode for use in electrolytic synthesis in aqueous sulfuric acid.

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CLAIMS:

1. A conductive component characterized in that the component is coated with a thin layer of a conductive, sulfuric-acid resistant metal oxide perovskite.

2. The component of claim 1, wherein the component is an electrode, and the metal oxide consists essentially of a compound of the formula $A_aB_bO_c$, wherein A is Sr, Ba, Zn, Cd, or Ra, B is Zr, Sn, or Pb, $0.5 \leq a \leq 1$, $0.5 \leq b \leq 1$, and $2 \leq c \leq 3$.

3. The component of claim 1 or 2, wherein the compound is barium metaplumbate.

4. An electrode including a conductive current collector and an active lead material in contact with the collector, characterized in that the lead material contains an electrically conductive, sulfuric acid-resistant metal oxide perovskite.

5. The electrode of claim 4, wherein the conductive metal oxide has an oxygen overpotential about the same as or greater than PbO_2 when employed under like conditions in a positive electrode of a lead-sulfuric acid battery, a hydrogen overpotential about the same as or greater than Pb when employed under like conditions in a negative electrode of a lead-sulfuric acid battery, and consists essentially of a compound of the formula $A_aB_bO_c$, wherein A is Sr, Ba, Zn, Cd, or Ra, B is Zr, Sn, or Pb, $0.5 \leq a \leq 1$, $0.5 \leq b \leq 1$, and $2 \leq c \leq 3$.

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6. The electrode of claim 4 or 5, wherein the conductive metal oxide is selected from ZnSnO_3 , CdSnO_3 , ZnPbO_3 , CdPbO_3 , $\text{CdPb}_{0.5}\text{O}_2$, $\text{Cd}_{0.5}\text{PbO}_{2.5}$, and combinations thereof.

7. The electrode of claim 4, 5 or 6, wherein the collector comprises a generally flat grid, and the active lead material forms a layer on the grid.

8. The electrode of claim 4, 5 or 6, wherein the collector comprises an elongated rod, the electrode further comprises a sheath made of a sulfuric acid-resistant fiber mesh, and the active lead material is
5 disposed between the collector and the sheath.

9. The electrode of claims 4 to 8, wherein the metal oxide is barium metaplumbate.

10. A lead-acid battery including a casing, positive and negative electrodes disposed in the casing, a separator interposed between the electrodes, and a sulfuric acid electrolyte in contact with the electrodes
5 and separator, characterized in that:

one of the electrodes comprises a current collector and an active lead material in contact with the collector, the active lead material containing an electrically conductive, sulfuric acid-resistant metal
10 oxide perovskite.

11. The battery of claim 10, wherein the metal oxide consists essentially of a compound of the formula $\text{A}_a\text{B}_b\text{O}_c$, wherein A is Sr, Ba, Zn, Cd, or Ra, B is Zr, Sn, or Pb, $0.5 \leq a \leq 1$, $0.5 \leq b \leq 1$, and $2 \leq$
5 $c \leq 3$.

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12. The battery of claim 11, wherein the metal oxide is barium metaplumbate.

13. A method for the electrolytic synthesis of a compound from a reactant in an aqueous reaction medium, including the step of applying an electrical current to the solution by means of electrodes including
5 an anode and a cathode immersed therein to form the compound, the improvement comprising:

at least one of the electrodes contains a conductive, sulfuric acid-resistant metal oxide perovskite which remains unreactive during the
10 electrolytic synthesis.

14. The method of claim 13, wherein the metal oxide consists essentially of a compound of the formula $A_aB_bO_c$, wherein A is Sr, Ba, Zn, Cd, or Ra, B is Zr, Sn, or Pb, $0.5 \leq a \leq 1$, $0.5 \leq b \leq 1$, and $2 \leq$
5 $c \leq 3$.

15. The method of claim 13, wherein the metal oxide is barium metaplumbate, and the medium is aqueous sulfuric acid.

16. A bipolar electrode for use in a lead-acid bipolar battery, including a conductive substrate having a pair of layers of positive and negative active material disposed on opposite sides thereof, character-
5 ized in that the substrate comprises:

particles of a conductive metal oxide which is substantially stable in aqueous sulfuric acid and consists essentially of a compound having the formula $A_aB_bO_c$, wherein A is Sr, Ba, Zn, Cd, or Ra, B is Zr,
10 Sn, or Pb, $0.5 \leq a \leq 1$, $0.5 \leq b \leq 1$, and $2 \leq c \leq 3$; and

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a substantially sulfuric acid-resistant binder in which the conductive particles are dispersed.

17. The bipolar electrode of claim 16, wherein the conductive metal oxide is barium metaplumbate.

18. A bipolar battery including a casing, a plurality of bipolar electrodes disposed in the casing each including a conductive substrate having a pair of layers of positive and negative active material disposed
5 on opposite faces thereof, at least one separator interposed between the bipolar electrodes, and an electrolyte in which the electrodes and separator are in contact, characterized in that the substrate comprises:

10 particles of a conductive, sulfuric acid-resistant metal oxide which is substantially stable in aqueous sulfuric acid and consists essentially of a compound having the formula $A_aB_bO_c$, wherein A is Sr, Ba, Zn, Cd, or Ra, B is Zr, Sn, or Pb, $0.5 \leq a \leq 1$,
15 $0.5 \leq b \leq 1$, and $2 \leq c \leq 3$; and

a sulfuric acid-resistant binder in which the conductive particles are dispersed.

19. The bipolar battery of claim 18, wherein the compound is barium metaplumbate.

20. An apparatus for the electrolytic synthesis of a compound from a reactant in an aqueous sulfuric acid reaction medium, including a container for the solution, a pair of electrodes including an anode and a
5 cathode disposable in the solution, and means for applying an electrical current to the solution through the electrodes to form the compound, characterized in that one of the electrodes contains a conductive,

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10 sulfuric-acid resistant metal oxide perovskite which
remains substantially unreactive during the electrolytic
synthesis.

1/3

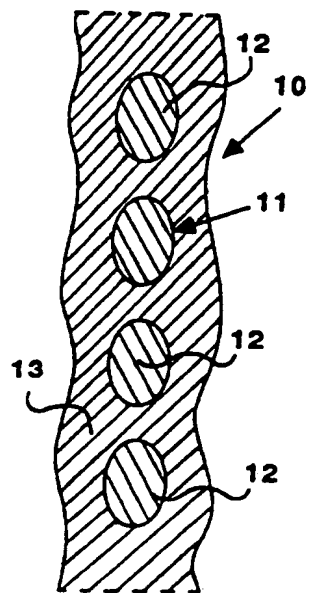


FIG. 1

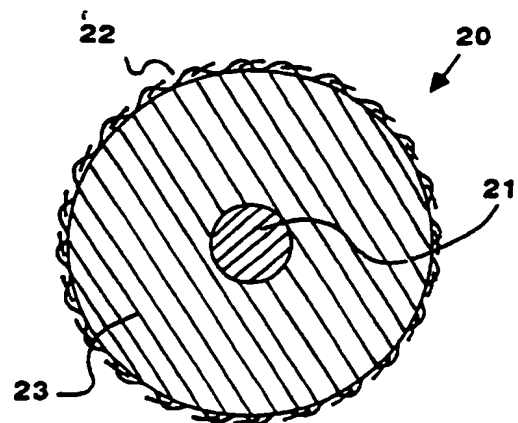


FIG. 2

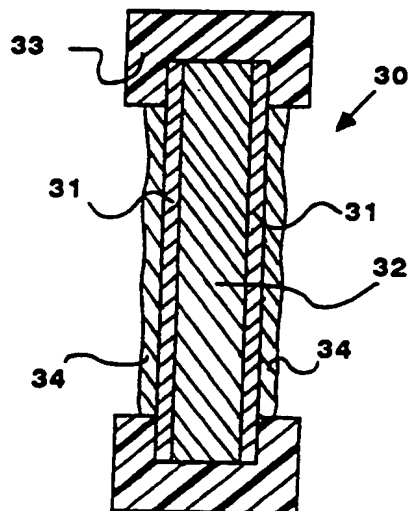


FIG. 3

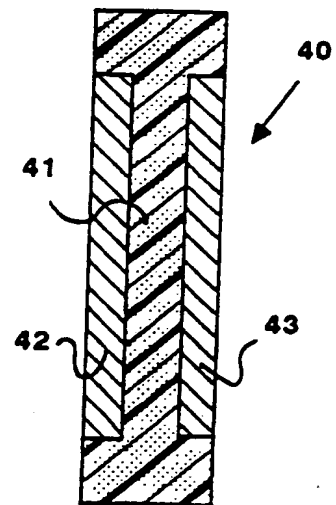


FIG. 4

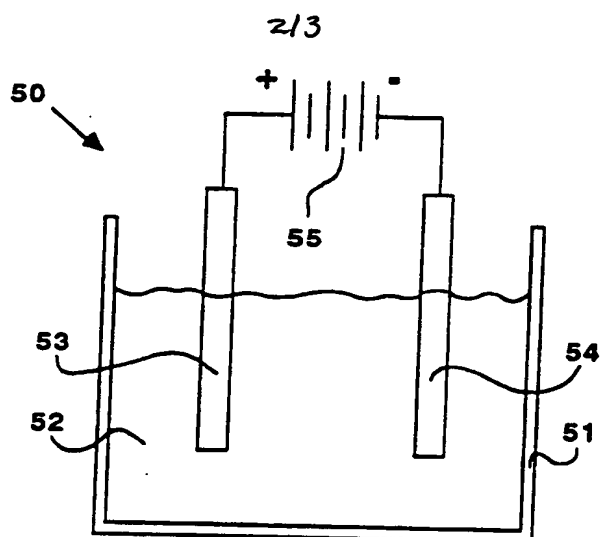


Fig. 5

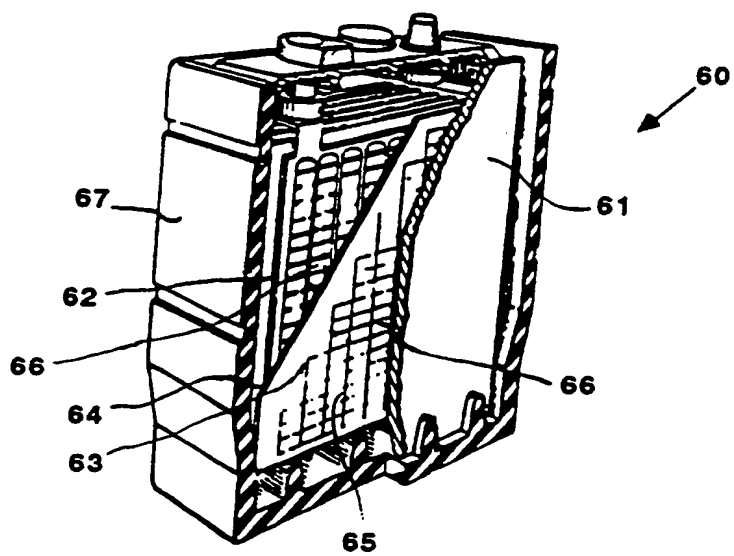


Fig. 6

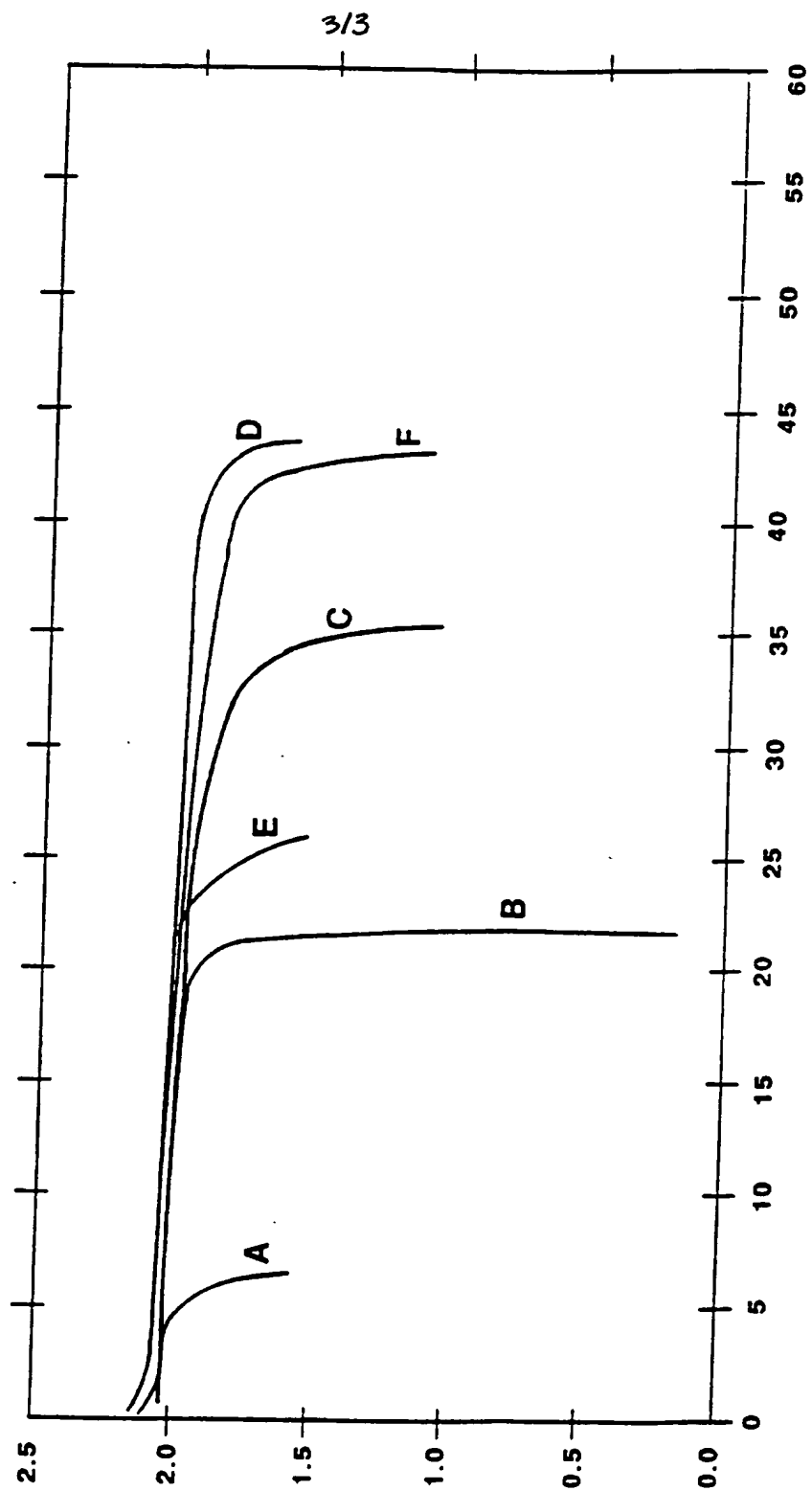
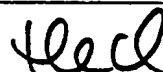


FIG. 7

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/US 90/02264

I. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER (if several classification symbols apply, indicate all) *		
According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both National Classification and IPC		
IPC ⁵ : H 01 M 4/62, H 01 M 4/68, C 25 B 11/04, H 01 B 1/08		
II. FIELDS SEARCHED		
Minimum Documentation Searched *		
Classification System	Classification Symbols	
IPC ⁵	H 01 M, C 25 B 11	
Documentation Searched other than Minimum Documentation to the extent that such Documents are included in the Fields Searched *		
III. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT *		
Category *	Citation of Document, ¹¹ with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages ¹²	Relevant to Claim No. ¹³
X	Patent Abstracts of Japan, volume 9, no. 216 (E-340)(1939), 3 September 1985, & JP,A, 6077358 (MATSUSHITA DENKI SANGYO K.K.) 1 May 1985 see abstract --	1
Y	FR, A, 2128667 (PPG INDUSTRIES INC.) 20 October 1972 see page 1, line 34 - page 2, line 35; page 5, lines 8-15; page 27, lines 9-28 --	1,2,13
Y	Journal of the American Chemical Society, volume 77, 5 December 1955, D. Ridgley et al.: "The preparation of a strontium-niobium bronze with the perovskite structure", pages 6132-6136 see page 6135, right-hand column, lines 20-25 --	1,2,13
A	Patent Abstracts of Japan, volume 7, no. 122 (C-168)(1267), 26 May 1983, ./.	1
<p>* Special categories of cited documents: ¹⁰</p> <p>"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance</p> <p>"E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date</p> <p>"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)</p> <p>"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means</p> <p>"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed</p> <p>"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention</p> <p>"X" document of particular relevance: the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step</p> <p>"Y" document of particular relevance: the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.</p> <p>"&" document member of the same patent family</p>		
IV. CERTIFICATION		
Date of the Actual Completion of the International Search	Date of Mailing of this International Search Report	
6th September 1990	11. 10. 90	
International Searching Authority	Signature of Authorized Officer	
EUROPEAN PATENT OFFICE	F.W. HECK 	

III. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT (CONTINUED FROM THE SECOND SHEET)		
Category *	Citation of Document, " with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to Claim No.
	& JP, A, 5840150 (ASAHI KASEI KOGYO K.K.) 9 March 1983 see abstract --	
P,X	Journal of the American Chemical Society, volume 112, no. 6, 14 March 1990, American Chemical Society, (US), J.B. Goodenough et al.: "Surface protonation and electrochemical activity of oxides in aqueous solution", pages 2076-2082 see page 2081, right-hand column, last paragraph - page 2082, left-hand column, paragraphs 1,2 --	1
A	Chemical Abstracts, volume 95, no. 22, 30 November 1981, (Columbus, Ohio, US), P. Cavallotti et al.: "New electrodic materials having electrochemical selectivity, low cost and low over-voltage for electrolytic hydrogen production in sulfuric acid solutions", see page 494, abstract 194331p, & Comm. Eur. Communities, EUR 1980, Eur 6783, Hydrogen Energy Vector, 408-23 -----	1

US 9002264
SA 36864

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		DE-A, C 2210065	26-10-72
		GB-A- 1391625	23-04-75
		NL-A- 7114842	04-05-72
		NL-A- 7202799	12-09-72
		BE-A- 780303	07-09-72
